

# *CA Liability*



Federal PKI Technical Working

March 8, 2001

# *Agenda*



- What is Trust

# *Introduction to Trust*



- Technology and Trust are Different
- Natural Technology Providers
- Natural Trust Providers
  - Clergy
  - Doctors
  - Institutions of Higher Learning
  - Financial Institutions

## *What is Trust?*



- Trust is Earned or Bestowed not Claimed
- Function of Esteem or Authority
- Function of Policies, Procedures, & Controls
- Function of Oversight
- Function of Willingness to Assume Responsibility / Liability (Moral or Fiscal)

# *Authentication Over the Internet*



- Since you can't be there...
- Need to send something that belongs to you and only you (Unique Identifier)
- What if you could send your fingerprint?
- Hi, my name is Scott Lowry, this is my fingerprint, trust me!
- Those days are gone...

# *What Would Be Needed for This Model to Work?*

- Someone would have to meet me
  - Examine my identity credentials
  - Examine my finger print
  - Somehow bind my identity to my fingerprint
- Be willing to make a representation that:
  - Anyone who receives a message with my finger print attached could reasonably assume that the message came from me

# *That Someone Is a Certificate Authority aka CA*

- Acting as trusted third parties, CAs link a unique identifier to an individual's identity.
  - Unique identifier is known as “Public Key”
  - Quality of linkage based upon standing of certificate authority.
  - There is a difference between CAs
    - Dingbat flower shop vs.
    - Federal Reserve Bank.

# *Digital Certificate: The Electronic Proof of Linkage*



- Electronic manifestation of the linkage between individual's identity and individual's public key



# *Lessons from the Credit Card World*



- “The map is not the territory”
  - S.I. Hayakawa
- What is a Credit Card?
  - What turns plastic into money?
  - What makes credit cards portable?
- What Does “VISA on the Front” Really Mean?
  - Represents contract infrastructure all parties have agreed to play by

# *Digital Certificate Players & Their Roles*

<b>Policy Authorities</b>	<b>Accreditors</b>	<b>Certificate Authorities</b>	<b>Certificate Manufacturers</b>	<b>Relying Parties</b>
<b>Government</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSA ACES</li> </ul>	<b>Big “X”</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAS 70</li> <li>• Web CA</li> </ul>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technology Providers</li> <li>• Service providers</li> </ul>	<b>Government</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B2G</li> <li>• C2G</li> <li>• G2G</li> </ul>
<b>Financial Institutions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ABA TrustID</li> </ul>	<b>Government</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FIPS 140</li> <li>• CC</li> </ul>	<b>Financial Institutions</b>	<b>ASPs</b>	<b>Business</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B2B</li> <li>• B2C</li> </ul>
<b>Healthcare</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medtegrity</li> </ul>	<b>Standards Bodies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ANSI</li> </ul>	<b>Industry Consortia</b>	<b>CAs</b>	<b>Consumers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C2C</li> </ul>

# *What Is a Digital Certificate (Really)*

- Manifestation of Rights & Privileges Accorded to It by Those Who Accept It.
- Rights & Privileges Function of Who Accepts Certificate and for What Purposes
- Those Who Accept Certificates Known as “Authorized Relying Parties”

# *Digital Certificate Value Chain*



V  
A  
L  
U  
E  
  
A  
D  
D



Risk Management Layer

Data Processing Layer

Technology Layer

## *The Implications of All This*

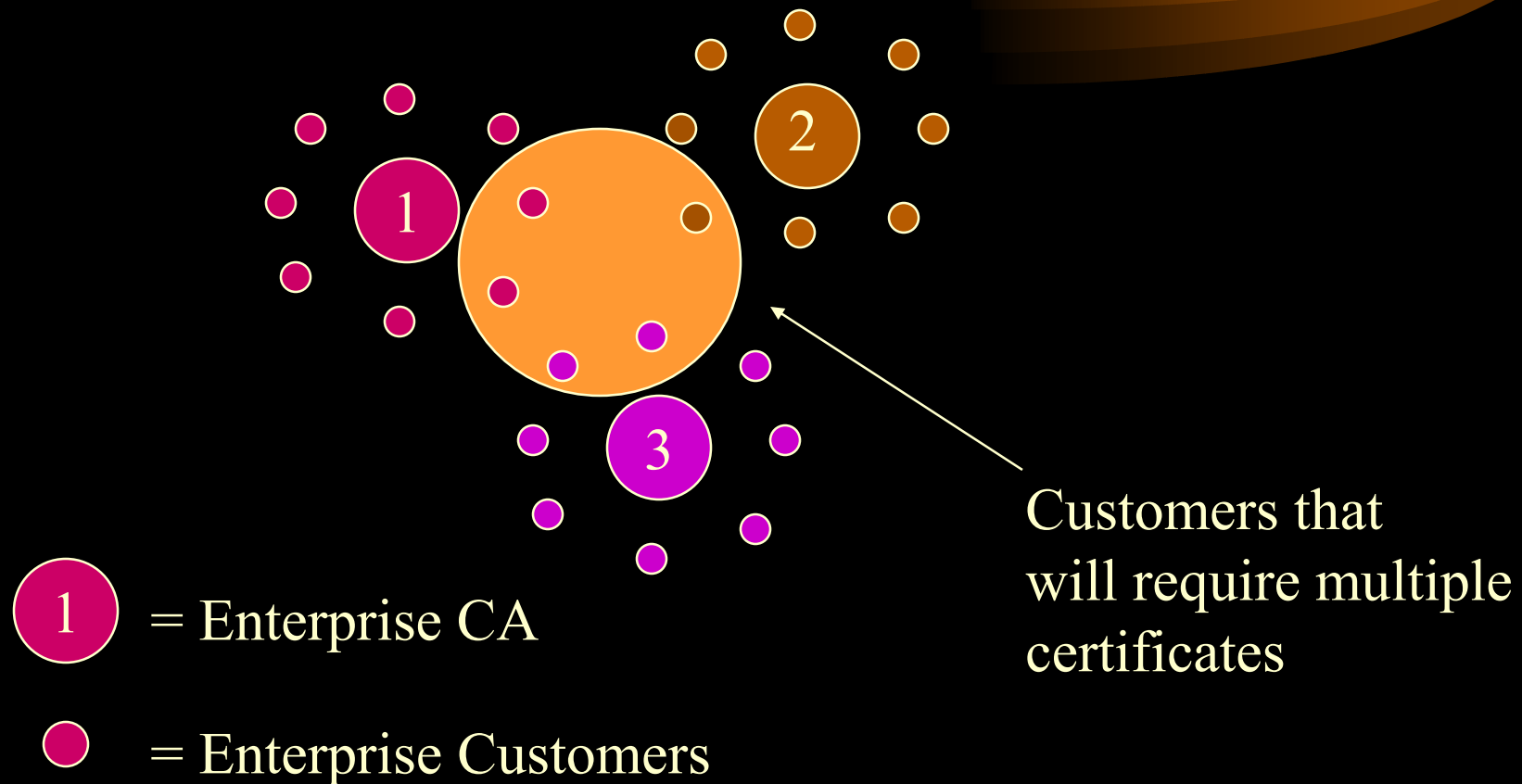


- Coming Soon to a Web Site Near You
  - “We Accept the following Digital Certificates”
- It Won’t be 50, 20, or 10; It Will be 3 to 5

# *What to Do About Digital Certificates*

- Digital Signatures Require Digital Certificates
- Two Alternatives
  - Issue Your own Certificates
    - In-Source or Out-Source Manufacturing
  - Accept Someone Else's Certificates

# *The Problem With the Enterprise CA Model*



# *The Merits of Accepting Someone Else's Digital Certificates*



- Avoids Need for Multiple Certificates
- Minimizes Number of Rule Sets
- Reduces Exposure to Risk and Liability
- Cheaper Overall Systems Costs



# *Determining Whose Certificates to Accept*

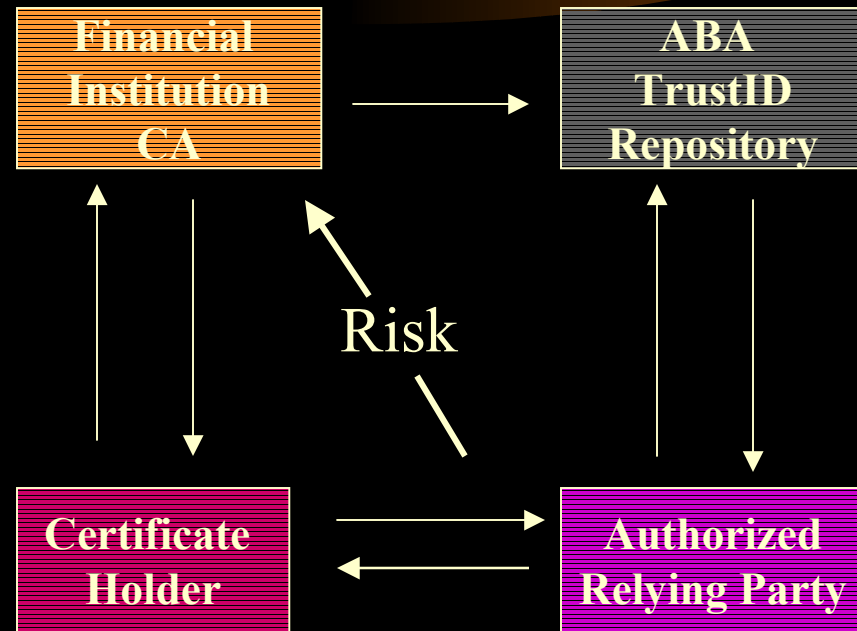


- It's a policy issue not a technology issue
- Whose rules will you accept
- Contract infrastructure defines the rules
- Critical issue is liability
  - What happens if the CA gets it wrong
- Liability for inaccurate certificates and/or sloppy operations critical issues

# *TrustID Risk Transfer Model*

## **Risks Transferred:**

1. CA Technology
2. CA Operations
3. Repository Operations
4. Identity & Authentication
5. Certificate Revocation
6. Third Party Liability



# *Certificate Authorities & Internet Transaction Risk*



- Operations
- Authentication
- Performance
- Velocity

## *For More Information*



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